

by the Doctor, and in his opinion, it should be abandoned. He adds, "but while the condition of Kakaako as to nursing and food has been, to some extent, satisfactory, Kalawao has been directly the reverse." He goes on to speak of it as "a place that has been the chosen spot for casting out to a lingering death, many hundreds of the most unfortunate of earth's suffering mortals," and a little further on he deliberately states that "no care has ever been exercised to make the condition of lepers even tolerable." He then gives instances of some revolting cases that have come under his personal notice. Such incongruous remarks from the so-called Doctor of the Leper Settlement, are incomprehensible to the ordinary layman. It is not becoming on his part to point out these defects in the working of the hospital without suggesting some feasible remedy. To quote his own words, "Let us draw a veil over the picture for humanity's sake." It is apparent throughout the Report that Dr. Fitch is in favor of abandoning Kalawao as a leper settlement and re-establishing a similar institution on the island of Oahu, not less than five nor more than ten miles from Honolulu. When the public generally believe, as Dr. Fitch does, that "leprosy is not a contagious or infectious disease," such a thing might come to pass, but not before. Why would he segregate them at all? In conclusion, he gives a statement of how this matter of segregation has been managed in the past:—

"Kakaako was opened for the reception of patients on December 12th 1881. Previous to that time, Kalawao had been in existence as a leper retreat for more than fifteen years. During this period there had been 2499 persons sent there—or an average of 166.6 per year. Kakaako received from December 12, 1881, to June 1, 1882, one hundred and three patients; or, adding this to the former number for the first sixteen years that segregation was said to have been so efficiently carried on here, 2602 cases—an average of 162.62 cases per year. From June 1, 1882 to April 1, 1884, four hundred and twenty-seven patients were received at Kakaako, and a number went to Kalawao direct. I do not know just the exact number, but we shall be safe to say that for the twenty months named the number was 450—or an average of two hundred per year. Comment on this showing would be superfluous. For the first year after my work at the Dispensary began, new cases of leprosy were constantly coming in for treatment.

For the last year very few cases have come in. I am fully convinced that during a year last past not a dozen new cases have made their appearance in Honolulu. In fact, I fully believe that before the expiration of another biennial period everyone will be able to see that this dread scourge has spent its fury. God grant that day be dawning indeed, as I fully believe it to be in this regard."

Dr. Fitch's ideas that the "dread scourge has spent its fury" will meet with few, if any supporters and it is incomprehensible how he can make such a statement in face of the facts that come under his daily observation.

He thanks his assistants and signs "G. L. FITCH, M. D."

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

On Saturday last the report of the President of the Board of Health for the biennial period which closed on 31st March last, was presented to the Legislative Assembly.

The expenditure for the leper settlement was \$97,640 64; for Government physicians and medical treatment \$54,079 96; general expenses Board of Health, \$30,773 46; building and maintenance of hospitals, \$53,321 30; with other minor expenses, making a total of \$238,508 56. The amount is about 10 per cent. of the whole revenue of the Kingdom.

The President in his report states that "at least 2 per cent of the entire population are attacked by a fearful and supposed incurable malady of an exceptional character that demands separation and isolation. Hawaii is laboring under a state of suffering that calls for all the energies and resources of the State, and I am warranted in saying that Hawaii has faced her great calamity bravely, and has made a provision for her suffering people that will compare most favorably with the

efforts made by any other enlightened State to meet a similar exigency.

The appropriation of \$90,000 for the segregation and care of lepers, though deemed ample at the time it was voted by the Legislature of 1882, yet has fallen short of the demand upon the Health Authorities. The appropriation was based upon an estimated average of about 700 patients in charge; whereas there have been treated at the settlement for segregation on Molokai and the Branch Hospital, an average of about 1000 patients for some time past."

Seven hundred and seventy-seven lepers and suspected lepers have been arrested and taken from their homes. Of the 531 who went sent to the Branch Hospital, 365 were sent to Molokai, 66 discharged on probation; 28 subsequently returning. Over 90 per cent of the persons segregated during this period were cases of several years standing and should have been segregated during previous periods.

Several cases were cited of the immense responsibility involved in carrying out the law of segregation.

The Report contains a brief history of the leper settlement at Kalawao, Molokai. Though it dates as far back as 1865, the sick residents of the settlement were, previous to 1878, "simply housed and fed at Kalawao, not provided with such necessities as lamplight, soap and lint, without any means of transporting their staple article of food, * * * and previous to that period, entirely without any medical aid whatever."

"The segregated people are now lodged in convenient and tight board houses, the supply of food is ample, and the conditions of living at the settlement, in neat cottages surrounded by pleasant grounds and fruitful gardens, would be attractive, were it not for the presence of the dread disease.

"The Board has increased the staff of resident physicians from seven to nineteen. Every district is now provided with a physician subsidized by the Government, in order to supply a gratuitous medical attendance for the sick poor."

In January of last year a letter was addressed by the President of the Board to His Lordship the Bishop of Oahu, asking his co-operation with the Board to induce Sisters of Charity to come to the help of the sick of this Kingdom. It resulted in seven ladies of the Order of Franciscan Sisters arriving here on the 9th November, 1883, four of whom, under a Mother Superior, are in charge of the stewardship of the Branch Hospital, and three are in charge of the new hospital at Wailuku, named *Malulani*, by the Princess Liliuokalani, and which is under the special patronage of Her Royal Highness.

The general health of the City of Honolulu compares favorably with the past, and under the direction of Captain John H. Brown an efficient and creditable sanitary service for the city has been rendered.

A thorough revision of all past quarantine regulation has been made with the hope of avoiding any vexatious questions arising as in the case of the steamer *Madras* in respect to which a claim for damages has been brought forward.

The arrival of Dr. Arning is duly noted and the Board expresses its thorough appreciation of the services of this eminent medical gentleman.

The appendix to the report contains the several reports of the doctors and others connected with the Board, all of which contain much that is interesting.

The detailed account of the expenditure of the Board bears evidence of careful compilation, showing a total expenditure at the leper settlement of \$103,479 72. Of the total appropriation of \$50,000 for Government physicians and medical treatment, \$40,138 57 were paid in salaries to physicians and for medicines supplied incidentals \$13,941 39, or \$4,079 96 in excess of the appropriation. The general expenses of the Board, for which \$35,000 were appropriated shows an undrawn balance of \$4,226 23. The appropriation of \$50,000 for the building and maintenance of branch hospitals was all expended and also an additional \$3,321 30. This voluminous report contains matter of interest to all who reside in the Kingdom, and of the supplementary reports we shall treat with them separately at some future date.

Why is a kiss like a rumor? Because it passes from mouth to mouth.

Dr. Simms says that a glass of water as hot as it can be borne, drunk just before sitting down at table, will cure the worst case of indigestion on earth.

The discovery of a valuable tin mine, the first found in the United States, is reported at King's Mountain, North Carolina. An assay showed 73 per cent. of pure tin.

Legislative Assembly,

SESSION—1884.

[TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY.]

SATURDAY, May 31, 1884.

The House met at 10 A.M. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

PETITIONS.

Mr. Kamakele presented a petition from Makawao, praying that where laborers under contract are compelled to work overtime, their contracts be declared null and void. Laid on the table.

Mr. Kaulukou presented a petition from the district of Kalihi, praying that the nuisance caused by Waller's slaughter-house be abated. Referred to the Attorney-General.

Mr. Dole, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, reported on the bill to provide for the descent of property to the next kin. New bill presented by the Committee, which was read for the first time, and passed to second reading.

Mr. Wilder made a verbal report on behalf of the Sanitary Committee. He stated that the petitions which had been referred to that Committee had not been acted upon, awaiting the report of the Board of Health.

Mr. Gibson presented the report of the Board of Health. It had been ready in the English language since the commencement of the session. He was satisfied the printers had done uncommonly well getting the reports out as soon as they had. Report received, and ordered to be distributed.

RESOLUTIONS.

The Minister of the Interior gave notice of his intention to introduce the following Bills: To acquire title to land grants in the Kingdom of Hawaii; postal savings banks; domestic mail carrying; improvements to streets and side-walks in Honolulu; kindling fires in the public streets of Honolulu; Election of representatives; and construction of buildings in Honolulu.

Mr. Kalua moved that when the Assembly adjourns to-day, it do so for one week, to meet again June 9th, at 10 A. M.

Mr. Kaneali hoped the introducer would give some reasons for the passage of this resolution. He finally moved that the consideration of the resolution be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Gibson said it would not be proper for the Ministry to advocate delays as it was their duty to be strenuous and urge the business of the Assembly, but in the present case he was inclined to think there should be an adjournment for a few days. There had been more discussion about the wrong-doing of the present Ministry than during any previous biennial period. It was hoped that a certain gentleman would have been returned for this city, who, with his ability and lengthened experience would have proved a valuable aid in making investigations. He was glad the Finance Committee had engaged the services of this gentleman whom he highly esteemed, and hoped he would make a thorough investigation. There would be ample opportunity given to that Committee, more than had been accorded heretofore. In former years he was a strenuous investigator of accounts, and often moved for adjournment in order to accomplish the Committee work. It was not only the Finance Committee but the Committee on Currency required time. He hoped that after a week's time they would come together again with a determined mind to make this a short session.

Mr. Cecil Brown favored the adjournment and Mr. Hitchcock opposed it. The motion was carried.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

Second reading of a bill to prohibit the importation of dynamite and other combustibles into the Kingdom. Referred to Committee on Commerce.

Second reading of a bill to provide a police justice for the district of Lihue, Kauai.

Mr. Isenberg asked the reason of this bill. Mr. Smith explained the object of it. Mr. Cecil Brown moved the bill pass to engrossment. Carried. To be read 3rd time on 9th June.

Mr. Kaulukou presented a petition from Honolulu praying that \$10,000 be appropriated for improving the roads from Uluani and Waiupe.

Second reading of an Act to provide a permanent settlement for Mrs. Hanakeola Kinimaka.

Mr. Kalua moved that it be laid on the table until the return of Mr. Kalua, the introduced. Carried.

At 11:45 A. M. the House adjourned until 10 A. M., 9th June.

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